

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Services Industry 2001 Report

Select Occupations in the Services Industry

- ♦ Physicians & physicians assistants
- ♦ Nurses, nursing aides & orderlies
- ♦ Therapists
- ♦ Health technologists & technicians
- ♦ Social workers
- ♦ Teachers & child care workers
- ♦ Lawyers
- ♦ Actors, dancers & performers
- ♦ Athletes
- ♦ Cooks & food preparers
- ♦ Waiters and waitresses
- ♦ Janitors, maids & housemen
- ♦ Auto mechanics & auto body repairers
- ♦ Laundering & dry cleaning operators
- ♦ Security guards
- ♦ Drivers and chauffeurs
- ♦ Electronic and household appliance repairers

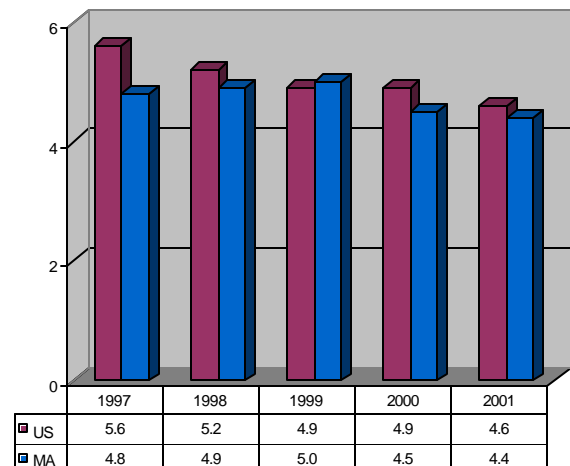
Includes Standard Industrial
Classification codes 70-89

MA 2001 Population: 6,379,304
MA 2001 Employment: 3,276,105
MA 2001 Services Employment:
1,227,500²

Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Services, MA & US 1997-2001

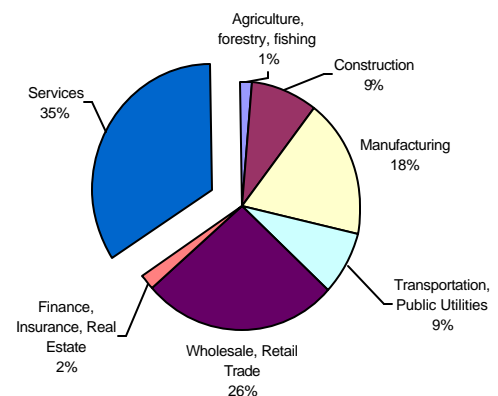
- The incidence rate in MA in 2001 was 4.4, a decrease from 4.5 in 2000
- MA rates were lower than National rates in 2000 & 2001



Injury and Illness Numbers

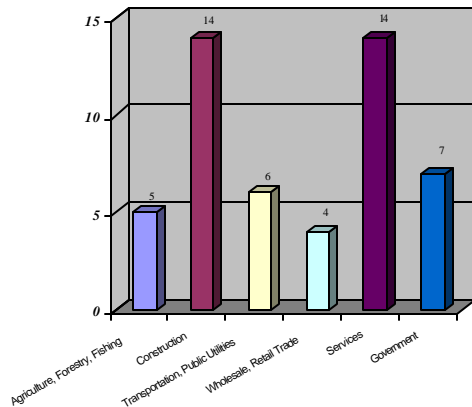
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2001

- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2001 was 122,900 (all industries)
- The Services industry made up 35% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 42,300



Fatality Data

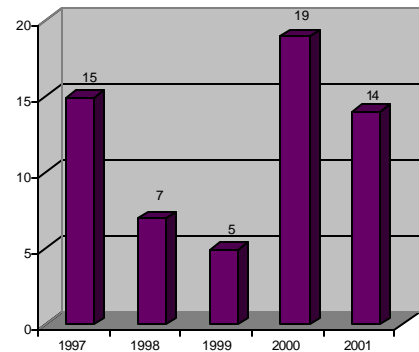
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2001



- Services industry represented 14 of the 53 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2001
- The number of fatalities decreased from 19 to 14 in the Services industry from 2000 to 2001

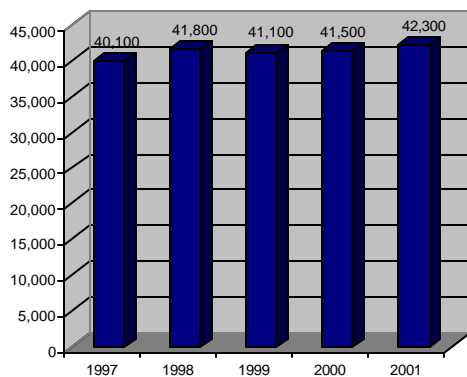
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Services, 1997-2001



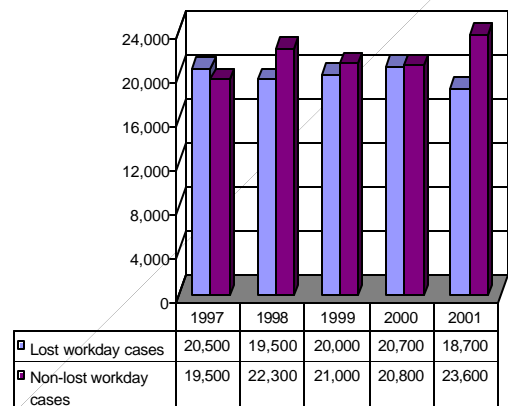
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Services, 1997-2001



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA in the Services industry increased from 2000 to 2001
- There were about 2,000 fewer lost workday cases in 2001 than in 2000 and 2,800 more non-lost work day cases

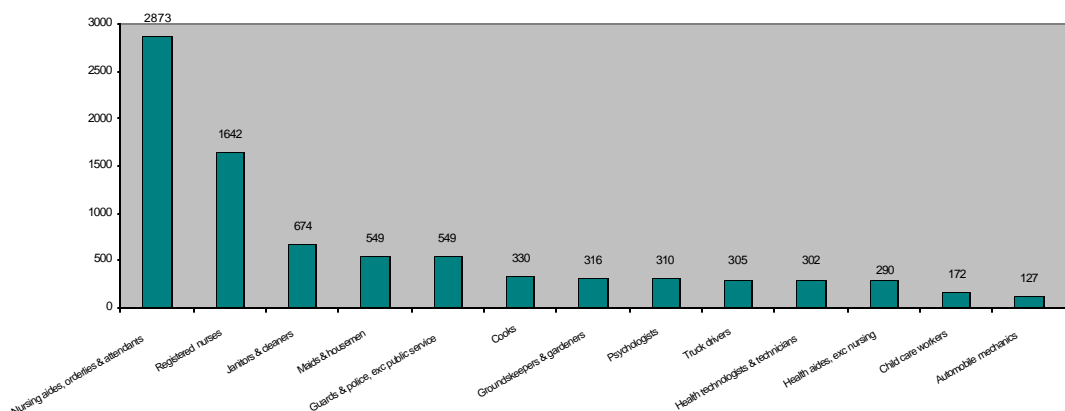
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Services, 1997-2001



Occupation Data

- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants and Registered nurses had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Services industry in 2001, followed by Janitors and cleaners

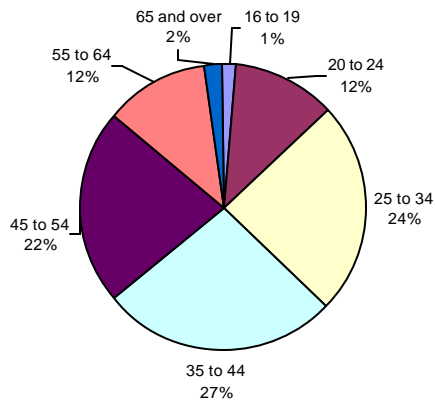
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Services, 2001



Case & Demographic Data

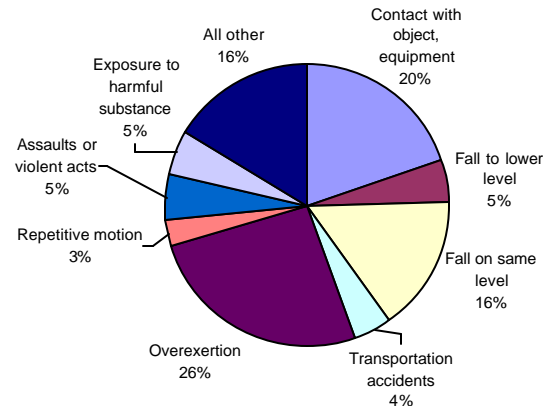
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Services, 2001



Event or Exposure

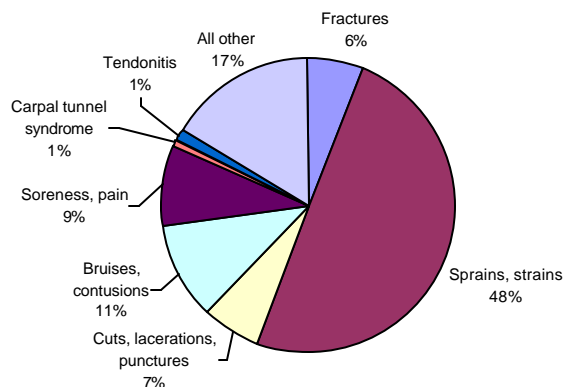
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Services, 2001



- Workers aged 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured in the Services industry in 2001 in MA
- Most injuries or illnesses with days away from work were caused by overexertion
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness in the Services industry in 2001
- The back and the lower extremities (leg, ankle, foot, toe, and/or knee) made up almost half of all total injuries and illnesses in 2001

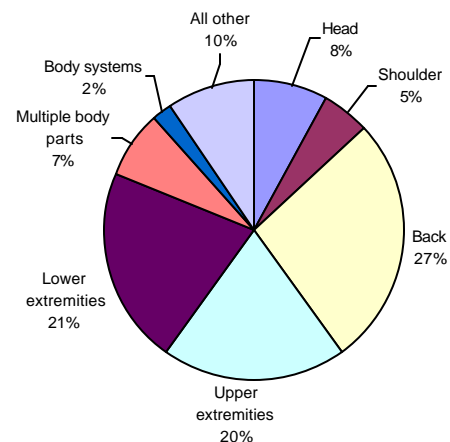
Nature of Injury

Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Services, 2001



Part of Body

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Services, 2001



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2001.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

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2001 Report: Services Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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